

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

NO. 114.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation; Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Stricture; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,
MINING,
and BLASTING
POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder
In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of very

BEST BLASTING POWDER,

Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 12,

Of the Town of Reno, Washoe County, Nevada,

An Ordinance to Further Define the Fire Limits of the Town of Reno, and Making Regulations Concerning the Erection and Use of Buildings in Said Town.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Washoe county do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The following described territory is hereby added to the fire limits of the town of Reno, with boundaries extending from the corner of Sierra and Fourth Streets, thence extending northerly with the center of Sierra street to the center of Fifth street, to the center of Lake street, thence southerly with the center of Lake street to the center of Fourth street, thence westerly with the center of Fourth street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2.—That all the provisions of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Define the Fire Limits of the Town of Reno, and Making Regulations Concerning the Erection and Use of Buildings in Said Town," passed June 6, A. D. 1889, shall in all respects be and the same is hereby made applicable to the above described limits.

Pasped February 4, A. D. 1890.
Attest: T. K. BYMERS,
T. V. JULIAN, Clerk.

UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND Second Streets,

RENO.

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.

The best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.

Moore's Brands of Whisky & Specialty

Call and See Us.

R. W. PARRY,
PROPRIETOR OF
EUREKA

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
STOCK CORRALS AND SCALES,

RENO, Nevada. First-Class Turn-outs
Transient Stock Carefully Provided For.

CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1890.

1890. — 1890. — 1890. — 1890.

THE JOURNAL

FOR

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Better Newspaper Than Ever.

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Daily only \$5 per year.

Weekly only \$2 per year.

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ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

And News of Nevada.

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RENO, NEVADA.

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R. H. LINDSAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Reno, Nevada.

Will practice in all the Courts of Nevada and California.

DR. C. J. MULLEN,

OFFICE SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,
VIRGINIA STREET.

Hours: 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

Jy 25th.

THOMAS FITCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,

DENTIST

ROOMS over Tassell's Shoe Store, in Powning's New Brick, east side of Virginia street. All work skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitro Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

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ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
RENO, NEVADA

Plans Furnished and Estimates Given.

Residence and place of business—Corner of First and Stevenson streets.

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ROBERT M. CLARKE.

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Office, Virginia St., in Powning's New Brick Building.

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Deeds and other papers drawn and acknowledged taken at reasonable rates.

OFFICE—In First National Bank.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOMPTURER.

OFFICE—Rooms 1 and 2 Sunderland's Block, Virginia Street, Reno.

Residence—Corner Chestnut and Second Streets, Powning's Addition.

E. C. McCLELLAN, C. E.

Deputy U. S. Land and Mineral SURVEYOR FOR NEVADA.

GENERAL AGENT: Mines laid out and surveyed for private Land Owners, Agents, Contractors, Payments on land, and all matters pertaining to taking up and holding land of the State or Government attended. Shall fully post all to all lands taken and vacant in the State of Nevada.

Address, ELKO or RENO, P. O. Box 8.

THE PALACE

IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,

Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor,

NOTICE TO SETTLE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE

ARMED FORCES OF OREGON & SHOEMAKER must make immediate settlement of their accounts or collection of the same will be enforced. Call on R. S.

OSBURN, at the Bank of Nevada, and settle at once.

Reno, Feb. 4, 1890.

J. J. BECKER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

HOLDERS OF THE ORE EXTENSION DITCH CO., will

be held at the office of the company, Reno, Nevada,

at 1 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1890, for the election

of officers for the ensuing year, and such other

business as may come before the meeting. By or-

der of the Board of Trustees.

J. J. BECKER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEVADA.

THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, fully subscribed, \$300,000

WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK

London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

OFFICERS:

M. D. FOLEY President | R. S. OSBURN Cashier

M. E. WARD Vice President |

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Meyer, of San Francisco; M. D. Foley, of Eureka; Geo. Russell, of Elko

M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans, C. C. Powning and L. Abrahams, of Reno.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Daniel Meyer, M. Brown, L. Brown and William Price, of San Francisco; Rus-

sell Brady, W. M. Foley, B. D. Donnelly, W. H. Green, John Torre, John Johnson,

of Elko; M. H. Hester of Sacramento; The Winters of Colorado Valley, W. W. Wood, W. H. Wadsworth; G. C. Powning, J. N. Evans, B. F. Bond, L. Abrahams, A. Abraham, W. H. Gould, Sol Levy, M. E. Ward, R. S. Osburn, R. H. Lindsay, W. D. Phillips, E. Cohn, T. V. Julien, L. J. Flint, Mrs. D. H. Barker, J. H. Mitchell, W. M. Anderson, of Reno.

Will Transact General Banking Business.

Mining and other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

Agents for Several First-Class Insurance Companies.

VERDI MILL CO.

VERDI MILL CO.,

VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK - - \$40,000

O. LONKEY, President | J. F. CONDON, Manager and Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

O. LONKEY, J. F. CONDON, C. C. POWNING.

Water Power, Run Night and Day; Electric Light; Latest and Improved Machinery.

MANUFACTURE

DRESSED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

VIZ

FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC, BEVEL SIDING AND SURFACED LUMBER

FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

PICKETS, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKET, KINNED WOOD, ETC.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

—Bar silver, 95%.
At Winnipeg yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 18° below zero.

—A rumor reached New York yesterday that a couple of Brazilian Ministers have resigned.

—A Zanzibar special says Bwanaheri, with a large force, holds the field against Major Wissman.

—The President yesterday sent the name of Wm. G. Long to the Senate for United States Marshal.

Secretary Tracy visited the Navy Department yesterday, for the first time since his late affliction.

—Four hundred thousand miners are about to strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages in Great Britain.

—Gilmartin & Doyle, woolen merchants at 14 and 16 Lispenard streets, New York, have made an assignment.

—The rate on corn and wheat from Kansas points to Texas were restored yesterday from 33 and 35 cents, respectively, to 46 and 51 cents.

—Susan B. Anthony was seventy years old Saturday. She received numberless telegrams from her friends and admirers all over the country.

—The President yesterday afternoon issued a proclamation directing the removal of all cattle grazing upon the Cherokee outlet, in the northern part of Indian Territory, by October 1st.

—An engine and a baggage car on the Galveston express plunged through a bridge six miles south of Wichita, Kan., yesterday morning, killing the Roadmaster and injuring several other persons.

—Blair presented petitions to the Senate signed by 36,000 members of the G. A. R. in favor of pensions to army nurses; also, petitions signed by over 4,000,000 persons who are in favor of his educational bill.

—The defalcations of the cashier of the Lincoln National Bank of Lancaster, Pa., caused the Bank Examiner to order its doors closed yesterday. The defalcations amount to between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

—Secretary of State Blaine has telegraphed United States Consul McMasters at Carthagena for a report in regard to the detention of the American schooner Julian for an alleged violation of the customs laws.

—The Canadian Government has decided to ask Parliament to renew the modus vivendi, in view of the disposal of the Government to negotiate for a settlement of all the difficulties between the two countries.

—Dawes presented over 240 petitions to the Senate from Massachusetts, stating that more than 800,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors are annually exported from the United States to Africa, demoralizing the people of Africa.

—The House Committee on the World's Fair has decided to report to the House a resolution making a special order for the consideration of the Fair bills on Thursday and Friday, and the balloting for the selection of a site for next Monday.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads the other day, discussed fully the proposition in his annual report for the establishment by the Government of a limited postal telegraph. He submitted a plan providing for the lease by the Government for ten years of wires for carrying on the business and for the delivery of telegrams by carriers in the first delivery following the receipt of the telegram. The scheme, he insisted, was practical and free from objections.

Wanamaker proposes a union of the post and telegraph on a basis that would not interfere to any appreciable extent with any existing rights, but offer incalculable service to certain classes not now enjoying the use of the telegraph to any large degree.

He asked that he be directed to negotiate and secure leased wires such as the great newspapers have from city to city or brokers and bankers have connecting their offices and different cities, that the public might communicate through their business offices (Postoffices) from city to city, or by messages dropped in their mail boxes. The people had now, he continued, in their business offices clerks who would soon learn the trick of the machine, carriers who traveled over the same streets traversed by the telegraph boys, and stamps for payment that dispenses with bookkeeping, and all that was needed to build up the service was the authority and wire. He declared emphatically that such a service was the legitimate work of the Postoffice and the people were right in stoutly demanding telegraph facilities at postal stations. Wanamaker then stated the provisions of the bill. Nothing in the act shall be so construed as to prohibit any telegraph company from performing general business for the public, as the same is now done.

Postal telegraph charges in any one State shall not exceed 10 cents for messages of twenty words or less, counting the address and signatures, nor over 25 cents for any distance under 1,500 miles, nor over 50 cents for any greater distance, the rates and rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General. The bill also provides for the establishment of a system of postal telegraph money orders at a rate not to exceed double the rate now charged in addition to the double postal telegraph charge.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

BENEFICIAL RAINS IN TULARE COUNTY — COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The Work of Congress—A Wife's Anger—News From Other Quarters.

Blockade Broken.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 17.—The last railroad blockade on the Sierra Nevada mountains has been broken and trains are running again. As the snow has been falling hard this afternoon, however, it is possible that it will drift into the cuts and get the better of the men and plows. They are now trying to keep the track clear. A Sacramento excursion party, who started Saturday night, for Truckee but got caught in the drifts at Cascade cut, will reach here about 11 o'clock to-night.

The situation on the Shasta Division is practically unchanged. The railroad company will clean the dirt from Tunnel 9, with hydraulic power.

House Proceedings.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Banks called up the bill to provide for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners in pension offices. Banks said that the Secretary of the Interior earnestly recommended the passage of the bill. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, asked to have an amendment inserted providing that the examiners be appointed under the civil service law. A number of Republican members objected, and the yeas and nays were taken upon the passage of the bill, resulting, yeas 109, nays 192, no quorum. The House adjourned with the understanding that the bill be taken up on next suspension day.

Senate.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Blair spoke three hours on the educational bill, but did not conclude his argument.

The bill to have statistics of mortgage indebtedness obtained in the next census, was non-concurred in, and a conference asked.

Adjourned.

Vindicated.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The announced withdrawal by the President to-day of the following nominations: Malcomb D. Mix and John C. Percival, to be Receivers of Public Money at Del Norte, Colorado, and Devils Lake, N. D., has been rendered necessary from the fact that the order dismissing the present incumbents for alleged shortness in accounts has been revoked, the accounts having been shown to be correct.

Don't Want Much.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representative Buchanan, of New Jersey, to-day introduced in the House a bill to establish a memorial to Christopher Columbus in this city. The memorial is to consist of a display of the progress of arts, sciences and manufactures. The bill proposes for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the first year and \$2,000,000 during the two succeeding years.

For the Indians.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes a number of increases in the estimates for the amounts needed during the next fiscal year for the education of Indian children. For the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, the amount is increased from \$35,000 to \$65,500. The pay of farmers to teach the Indians is increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Cost of Free Delivery.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Postmaster General Wanamaker, in response to a resolution, to-day transmitted to the Senate an estimate showing that the extension of the free delivery system to the 664 town of over 3,000 inhabitants would cost the Government \$1,317,000 and to the 291 towns of over 5,000 inhabitants it would cost \$679,225.

Kilrain Downed By Corbett.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Jim Corbett, of San Francisco, bested Jake Kilrain in six rounds to-night. Kilrain agreed to knock Corbett out in six rounds for a purse of \$3,500, of which \$2,500 was to go to the winner. Corbett out-fought Kilrain at every point.

Cleary whipped Mike Smith in two rounds.

Benzish bested Johnson in four rounds.

Valuable Race Horse Dead.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Capt. Harris' two-year-old filly, Lorena, which beat Fleet for the two-year-old stakes at Santa Rosa last Fall, died at the Bay District track this morning.

Fatal Shooting.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN ROSA, Feb. 17.—George Bruggy shot and killed Dick Lawren at Windsor this afternoon. Bruggy and Lawren had been together drinking and quarreling all afternoon. Bruggy has not yet been arrested.

A SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Calkin Said to Be Ambitious of Successing Squire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Post to-day says: "There is talk that ex-Congressman Calkin, of Indiana, will be a candidate to succeed Senator Squire, whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1891. The President appointed Calkin to the Bench in Washington when it was still a Territory. Subsequently the organization of the Territory into a State relieved him, and he became a candidate for the position of Judge of the United States Court for the District of Washington. He was defeated for this on the ground that he was an Indian and not a Washingtonian. He is firmly settled in the new State, however, and is said to be about to begin an active campaign to supplant Mr. Squire in the United States Senate a year hence."

A Wife's Anger.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Feb. 17.—It is reported here that a married woman of Olterville, in the northern part of Orange county, followed her husband one night and found him making love to another married woman. Pulling a revolver from her pocket she fired one shot at her faithless husband and another at the woman. Neither shot took effect and the couple ran from the room, knocking over a lamp. Being left in darkness the woman kept on firing until there was only one chamber loaded. The shots aroused the neighbors, who ran into the house. Among them was the injured woman's son, who seized the pistol just as she was trying to send the last bullet into her own brain. She was removed to her home, where she became hysterical.

Bill Introduced.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day, were the following: By Cinnie, of California, appropriating \$10,000 to provide for a survey for a harbor refuge and a break-water at Santa Cruz, DeHaven, of California, appropriating \$40,000 for a lighthouse near Punta Gorda, California; also, \$25,000 for the establishment of a lighthouse station at Humboldt, California; also, a public building at Eureka, Cal. Joint resolutions were also introduced by Taylor, of Illinois, changing the term of President and Vice-President to six years, and providing that they shall serve but one term only. The resolution also extends the terms of representatives in Congress to three years.

Schooner Wrecked.

Special to the JOURNAL.

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DIED.

SECKER.—In Reno, Nevada, Feb. 16, 1890, John George Secker, a native of Germany, aged 49 years.

WINDOM AND SILVER BULLION.

Secretary Windom will in a few days appear before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and explain why he insists in having in his silver bullion certificate bill a provision giving him power to suspend the purchase of bullion at any time. This clause in the measure has been severely attacked during the past few days by ex-Representative Symes, who has made the statement that should the bill become a law with this provision, silver would be degraded to a common commercial commodity and might interest practically ruined, as it will make it easy for the Secretary of the Treasury, for public or private reasons, to stop the purchase of silver at any time. Mr. Windom says it is positively a necessity to have this proviso in the bill, because the bulls and bears of the great money centers of the world may combine to push up the market or crowd it down for the purpose of getting a "corner" on silver and making the United States pay for it. He says that with this power he can stop any bear or bull movement at any time.

Stanford will Help the Methodists.

Senator Stanford, the twenty-millionaire statesman from California, announced the other day that he would make a subscription to the Methodist university which is to be established in Washington. The Senator would not say how much he intended to give, but said he would look into the question and after others had subscribed to the project he would make up his mind as to the amount he would contribute. It is understood that the Senator will wait till after the flush of subscriptions are in and he ascertains how much the grand total will be left in the deficit and will then come to the front with the whole amount needed.

As soon as the Senate Committee on Elections has finished the Montana case, Mr. Clark will say he is sick, and send for Magonion.

DIED.

BECKER.—In Reno, Nevada, Feb. 16, 1890, John George Becker, a native of Germany, aged 49 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

G. Gullin, President. W. S. Bender, Vice Pres. Wm. Henry, Secretary. First Natl. Bank, Treasurer.

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

HODCKINSON,

DRUGGIST!

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS

TOILET SOAP,

PATENT MEDICINES, and

FINE CIGARS.

12 Virginia street, Reno, Nev.

T. K. HYMERS,
TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED AND STABLES.

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

HORSES, BUGGIES AND SPOON CARRIAGES

—TO LET—

And HORSES BOARDED by the Day, Week or Month

To meet to suit the times.

*We have also attached a large Hay Barn

with good Stables. Also Corrals for loose stock

well watered. HEARSE TO LET.

ORANGE BOXES.

Salmon Cases, ALL KINDS OF BOXES.

Verdi Mill Co. (on the Truckee river), Verdi, Nevada. Best and largest factory on the Coast.

Lowest prices.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

SECOND MONTH

OF THE

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE

Dry Goods Store.

Having returned from San Francisco, I will commence on

Monday, February 17th,

To continue the Great

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

BREVITIES.

Where did you get that hat?
More storm. Let her come.
The snow, the beautiful snow.
John Bradley is out on the Battle Mountain range.

Attention is called to an estray notice in another column.

"La grippe" is raging among the Indians of Douglas county.

To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent.

Co. C. ball will take place on the 21st. Buy a ticket from the boys.

Mrs. Hatch, of Carson, was a passenger for San Francisco last night.

Miss Jessie Finlayson departed for the Bay Sunday night to hear Patti.

The late D. C. McKenney held an insurance policy on his life for \$10,700.

If the weather permits the Carson Guard will parade on Washington's Birthday.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have discontinued their offices at Wellington and Sweetwater.

A snow-plow visited Reno from Truckee Sunday evening and again yesterday morning.

Martin has everything anybody wants. His prices are low and his goods of the best.

Miss Susie Garfield and Miss Jo. Wilsey, of Sacramento, are visiting Mrs. Dr. Thoma.

Charles Kimball, of Hawthorne, came up from the Bay Sunday morning, and went home yesterday morning.

A correspondent reports that half the ranchers in Mason Valley are buying chicken feed and potatoes.

T. K. Stewart, the well-known and competent surveyor, is getting up a new map of Reno. It will be a darling.

The annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture will be held at their office in Reno on Tuesday, Feb. 25th, at 11 A. M.

The annual meeting of the Verdi Mill Co. will be held on the 10th of April and of the Essex Ice Co. on the 11th of April.

A gale at Tuscarora last week demolished the hoisting works over the shaft of the De Frees mine, the oldest location in that district.

C. W. Jones and wife, of the Pyramid Reservation, are visiting Reno relatives and friends. They are as welcome as April buds in primrose season.

Active mining operations are to be resumed in Oceola, Taylor, Argus, Aurum, Ruby Hill, Cherry Creek, Hamilton and Ward districts the coming Spring, and the News says: "The mining outlook in that country this year is brighter than at any time during the past 10 years."

The time for filing an answer to the complaint of certain stockholders in the old Sutro Tunnel organization who brought suit against the Comstock Tunnel Company, Theodore Sutro and others, in the United States Circuit Court at Carson, has been further extended to March 3, 1890, on account of the absence of Judge Sabin.

Death of an Old Citizen.

About eight o'clock Sunday evening George Becker, one of Reno's oldest and most respected citizens died at his elegant home on Commercial Row. Momentarily for the last few days he has been expected to breathe his last, and yet the community and his grief stricken family can hardly realize that George is no more. Mr. Becker has been in business in Reno for a great many years, and had by hard work built up a prosperous business in the manufacture of malt beer and soda water. He was respected and liked by all who knew him for his honesty and geniality of character. Deceased was a native of Germany and 40 years of age. He leaves a loving wife and six children to mourn his loss, all of whom were with him during his last illness to administer to his wants and alleviate his last suffering moments as much as possible. He also leaves a brother, Jake, who never left his bedside until the last. Deceased was a member of the United Workmen, Knights of Honor, and one or two other orders, and in all of which his life was insured. The funeral will take place tomorrow. The JOURNAL extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

Sickness in Mason Valley.

The Lyon County Times says several of the good people of Mason Valley have been under the weather during the past week. Following is a list of the sick and convalescent: G. I. Leavitt is down with a combined attack of bronchitis and la grippe; Mrs. James Dowsey, Jr., is quite ill with la grippe; Mrs. McNeely, who has been ill, is recovering; George Plumies is just able to be about after a severe attack of pneumonia; George Kneirim is quite sick with pneumonia.

A Town Wrecked by Snow.

The town of Monitor, Alpine county, was deserted during the protracted snowfall this Winter, and a recent visitor to the place informs the Genoa Courier that a majority of the most important buildings there were wrecked by the weight of the snow, among them the Odd Fellows' Hall.

While the new steamer Arthusa was entering the harbor of Queenstown yesterday, she fouled the steamer Presina Monarch bound for New York, which put back there with her propeller gone. The Arthusa afterwards grounded.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Jones and Wife as Seen at the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1890.

From the snow-capped mountains of Nevada is wafted the rumor of a gentle man, honorable and ambitious, who has but recently washed his hands of Democracy and wrapped about himself a Republican toga, and has it in his mind and heart to wrest from Nevada's tried and true friend, Senator Jones, the honor of a re-election, but the sturdy sons of the sagebrush State are loyal and grateful and would not, with indecent haste, "off with the old love and on with the new." Let the recruit bide his time with patience, serve honestly and faithfully with the rank and file of the party he has so recently espoused and hope not in his eager desire for political honors to outstrip the veterans who have spent the better part of their lives working and striving for the honor and glory of the party, rather than for the supremacy and reward the party might confer.

Senator Jones loves the State whose silver-veined mountains gave him wealth and its comforts; but above this he loves the people who gave him their confidence and who have thrice honored him with the highest political gift within their power—a seat in the Senate of the United States. He is never forgetful of this, and he is full of tenderness and deep feeling for them. He considers the interests of his constituents his interests. Politically, he is recognized as the peer of any of his confreres upon the floor of the Senate. He is able and full of resources; in debate he is cool and level-headed, quiet to a point and make it. When Nevada's interests are at stake he is always to the front and seldom fails in carrying his measure. That he has been tireless in his efforts to serve his State and people well no one can gainsay. In society he is the courteous, highbred gentleman, possessing an inexhaustible fund of cheerfulness. The fact of his being an unusually witty and pleasing raconteur makes him a much sought after guest. Since Mrs. Jones arrived, they have taken the handsome house on Massachusetts avenue, near Scott Circle, owned by Mr. Stetson Hutchins, the former owner of the Washington Post and the Republican. This is one of the most comfortable as well as one of the most handsomely appointed houses in the city.

Perhaps there is no lady of the Senatorial circle better known than Mrs. Jones, or the hospitality of whose house is more sought after. Within their doors are to be found the most cultured and refined people of the Capital. Mrs. Jones is so quiet and dignified, yet so sweet and gracious of manner; and in her blue eyes there is a pretty, pathetic look and a musical tone in her voice which fascinates all who have the privilege of meeting her.

Despite delicate health, the care of her little ones (for she is a devoted mother), and her arduous social duties, she finds time to devote to charity and suffering humanity. She is in truth one whose "left hand does not know what the right doeth," and even her most intimate friends do not know of the many kind deeds she does. Her especial care is the Children's Hospital, of which institution she is the President. She is fond of children and the helpless condition of the poor little creatures appeals to her heart and sympathy most powerfully. While they in turn regard this sweet-faced lady as one sent from the angels. The withdrawal of this delightful family from the socio-political life of the Capital, would create a void, which could not easily be filled. They have represented Nevada with so much ability and quiet dignity that—but why anticipate such a contingency for we are Nevadans always honest and loyal?

DOROTHY DEXTER.

The "Why Club."

A club has been recently formed at Reno having the odd but expressive name of "Why Club." The JOURNAL understands its general object is the acquisition of knowledge to the end that the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the members particularly, and society generally, may be promoted. That both the political and economic questions which occupy the attention of the people of this part of the country, and particularly of this State, are to be discussed and considered. It is strictly non-partisan. It is the intention of the "Why's" to entertain in various social ways its friends, and in all manner to advance the intellectual conditions of its members. The JOURNAL sincerely believes that an organization of this kind will be of great benefit to its members and the community. The JOURNAL trusts it will receive the support and commendation to which it is so entitled.

Must Give an Account.

The stockholders in the Kentuck Mining Company are still pressing their claims against Governor Stevenson. The Court has decided that he must make an accounting. Testimony is now being taken to decide just what amount he will be compelled to pay over. Governor Stevenson has been allowed until next Friday to produce in the San Francisco court his accounts with the Kentuck Mining Company, showing the amount of ore milled, bullion yield per ton and assays. If he fails to produce the accounts on that day he will be held for contempt.

A Good Idea.

The Carson Appeal says: For the accommodation of the traveling public the V. & T. should run their morning local to Reno early enough to catch the East and West bound passenger trains. By so doing, traveling men could stay in Virginia City or Carson over night instead of leaving at night and staying in Reno until morning.

THE STORM.

I Once More Tie Up the Trains and Stop Traffic.

Early Sunday morning snow began to fall here, and all day the wind whirled it in blinding clouds, filling every nook it could penetrate with snow. The white flakes continued to fall all Sunday, night, all day yesterday and when the JOURNAL went to press it was still coming down as though the weather clerk intended to favor us with another big blockade. The trains from the West due here Sunday morning did not arrive until between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Their detention was caused by a blockade at Cascade, No. 4, west-bound, which left here Sunday night, was at the Summit last night, and No. 3, east-bound, of Sunday left Cisco at 5:30 p. m. last night. It was expected that the track would be clear for them to pass, but at 8 p. m. it had not arrived at the Summit. No. 2, of yesterday morning, was turned back from Truckee for Ogden and passed through here at 8 o'clock last evening. It is reported as storming very hard all through the mountains. About three feet of new snow has fallen at Truckee, No. 4, west-bound left here on time last night. The V. & T. also arrived on time. No. 3, due here yesterday morning from the west, arrived here about 10:30 p. m. passing No. 4 here.

About 18 inches of new snow had fallen in Virginia City up to last night and it was still snowing.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Reno, Nevada, Postoffice, February 17, 1890:

Asher, E. C. Kendall, Mr. R.
Barber, George Longabough, J. T.
Baughman, C. P. Lusk, C. W.
Baxter, E. R. McConnell, E. A.
Ballow, Mr. R. Murrill, D. A.
Carter, Chas A. Nelson, P.
Caramella, F. Osborn, E.
Cantano, John Porter, Mrs. S. G.
Doyle, J. L. Fazio, John
Davitt, John Peutz, L. L.
Densen, John Richardson, Mrs. M.
Fisher, F. Richards, Miss W. W.
Fletcher, N. R. Roberts, L.
Feder, Abe Rhoy, J.
Green, C. Miss Tuggen, Annie
Hickey, Comes Tapen, Geo.
Hile, W. F. Thomley, Miss Lottie
Herbert, George Thompson, John
Haskell, Frank D. Sharp, A. W. Mrs.
Johnson, Miss Ida Stephenson, O.
Kane, Miss Mina Smith, W. L.
J. C. HAGEMAN, P. M.

The Con. Cal. & Va. Dividend.

A dividend of 25 cents for the month of February was declared Saturday by the Con. Cal. & Va. company. This last dividend declared by the Con. Cal. & Va. directory is the 33d since its incorporation under the present title in January, 1886, aggregating a total of \$3,412,300 disbursed to shareholders since that date, and the prospect is promising that regular monthly dividends of 25 cents per share will be paid throughout the current year with a probability that there may be one or two 50-cent dividends before its close.

Reno's Poor Fire Department.

The Austin Reville remarks:

Reno is now absorbed in suggesting plans to increase the availability of their one-horse fire department. Where the Reno fireman have checked any fire, judging from the progress and destruction of property by fire, we fail to see in any one instance. The Austin companies will give the Reno fire department pointers without charge, if desired.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and in the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Job. 21-sw-l'y

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will buy and deliver in Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$ 50
Sarsaparilla, per doz. 50
Ginger ale, per doz. 75
Sarsaparilla & Iron, per doz. 75

Pacific bottled beer, per case. 3 50

Friedrichsburg San Jose beer, per case 3 50

Notice.

Is the reason people will not, can not or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by quacks and charlatans? Is it because they are numerous profits, rather than take a name of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BREGG'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its w' will cost you nothing.

OSBURN SHOEMAKER, Druggist

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stoves and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt. Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

When Baby was sick,

We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,

She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,

She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,

She gave them Castoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, nose, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or afflictions, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can SCROFULA CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for thy disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofula or soreneck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Naugart, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

RICHARD HERZ,
RENO, NEVADA.

1000 yards of staple Ginghams in blue and white, checks, fast colors, at only 5 cents per yard.

10 pieces checked Nainsook and Organdie, suitable for aprons and children's drawers, at 8½ cents per yard, worth a bit a yard.

25 dozen misses' and children's solid colored, soft ribbed cotton Hose, in black, brown and navy, sizes 5 to 8½, at 25 cents per pair, worth 50 cents.

12 dozen ladies' perfect fitting and well finished drab Corsets, sizes 18 to 30, at 50 cents a pair, worth double.

25 dozen ladies' merino Undervests, sizes 30 to 38, at only 25 cents each.

12 dozen misses' all wool, full finished cashmere Hose, in black, garnet, navy and seal brown, splendid quality, down to 25 cents per pair.

15 pieces roller Toweling will be sold at 5 cents per yard.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!—At 50 cents, 46 pieces marbleized, Silk Plushes, in all the latest shades—worth 75 cents.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT:

At 50 cents.... 10 pieces black, real Mohair Sicilian, 54 inches wide.... worth 75 cents

At 50 cents.... 8 pieces black, iron frame Alpaca, 40 inches wide.... worth 75 cents

At 65 cents.... 6 pieces black, real Mohair, silk finished Alpaca, 40 in wide—worth 90 cents

At 75 cents.... 9 pieces black, Mohair Sicilian, 40 inches wide.... worth \$1 00

At 20 cents, 15 pieces double fold, full yard wide, cashmere Serge,

AN ARAB SAYING.

Remember, three things come not back:
The arrow shot upon its track—
It will not return; it will not stay
Its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word, so soon forgot
By thee; but it has perished not;
In other hearts 'tis living still,
And doing work for good or ill.

And the lost opportunity
That cometh back no more to thee.
In vain thou weepest; in vain dost yearn;
Those three will never more return.
—Constantine E. Brooks in Century.

An Uncommon Royal Spectacle.

Apropos of grand dukes, it may be interesting to state that the czar has recently given the rare spectacle of an autocratic sovereign freely renouncing some of his privileges and reducing the amount of moneys attributed to members of his family out of the state budget. The emperor, who received annually 600,000 rubles—a ruble is nearly equal to eighty cents—will get only 200,000 here after, and in case of widowhood her dowry will be reduced by one-half; if she resides outside of Russia, instead of 300,000 rubles, the czarowitz will have only 100,000; and his wife 50,000 instead of 150,000, as now. On her husband's death she would get a pension of 100,000 rubles instead of 300,000, if she resides within the empire, and only 50,000 in case of her residing abroad. The grand dukes, brothers of the reigning czar, who received 100,000 rubles as a pension until now, will get no more than 33,000. The daughters and granddaughters of the emperor will receive from the state a total of 1,000,000, and nothing more. Each son of the czar will get at his majority appanages bringing a determined income and 1,000,000 rubles toward the building and furnishing of a palace. Similar reductions have been ordered by the czar in regard to money appropriations made to other members of the imperial family.—New York Tribune.

The Brakeman's Loss.

There is danger that the modern passenger brakeman will die of ennui. On the Fort Waynes road there is now in process of testing a device which is to be operated by compressed air from the engineer's cab, and which is, in effect, a noiseless annunciator, quietly informing the passengers, through their eyes, not their ears, of the name of the next stopping place. This, if generally adopted, will rob the brakeman of the dear joy of shooting in an unknown tongue. One by one this official's duties have passed away. A decade ago he twisted the hand brake as vigorously, and oftener, than did his co-worker on the freight train. Air and the engineer now perform that arduous duty. Now comes the silent, air-operated station annunciator. There are a few privileges, however, left to the passenger brakeman, which the man in the engine cannot take away. There are pretty girls to help on and off, fat women, babies, old men and packages unnumbered to look after. But the vocal training of the brakeman will be totally neglected, and he will at times sigh for the days when he could relieve his feelings by splitting some passenger's ear drum and emitting a language that Max Müller himself could not interpret.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Quer Beliefs.

The Fijian cannibal's emotions have reference for the greater part to food, so he worships the god Matawaloo, who has eight stomachs and is always eating.

The Tongans have a very curious dogma to account for a day-and-night being twenty-four hours long. It used to be less; the sun used to go down too quick. So one day a man caught it with a noose, and it had to go slower thereafter.

The ancient Peruvians believed that the sun once came down to the earth and laid two eggs and then went back again. From these two eggs mon sprung.

The American Indians had a dogma that the sun was the one supreme god, and the moon was his wife. One tribe inhabiting a fearfully hot district worshiped the moon alone, saying that they had no use for the sun.

In the days of Columbus scientific dogmas asserted: If a ship should reach India she could never get back again, because the roundness of the globe would present a kind of mountain, up which it would be impossible to sail even with the most favorable wind.—Boston Globe.

How to Wear High Heels.

"This prejudice against high heels is a mistake," remarked a shooner, as he prepared to place an addition "high" upon the heel of a shoe which he held in his lap.

"It depends entirely upon the natural shape of the foot. People with a high instep require high heels, and it is only the flat footed who feel easy with low heels."

"Slippers are positively injurious to most persons, especially if they attempt to do any unusual amount of walking in them. The low heels give no support to the ankles and cause the ankles to break down."

"Any person who finds in breaking in a new pair of shoes that there is a pain across the instep should know at once that the heels of the shoes are too low. I am satisfied that children suffer a great deal from this cause. Every individual should learn by experience how high the heels of his shoes should be, and select accordingly."—Kansas City Globe.

A Fascinating Calling.

Almost every clerk in a mercantile house aspires to the position of traveling salesman. A boy admires the self-complacence of a merchant traveler, the style he puts on, the seductive yarns he relates, of which he always has a full store, and looks forward to time when he may be able to follow the same avocation among the country merchants. Many of them who admire the calling make miserable failures of the business when they have an opportunity to try it. Others succeed without apparent effort, and become fascinated with the work. There are many salesmen on the road who could earn larger salaries in the city, but they prefer the bustle and excitement of traveling.—Drummer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Watching the Landmarks.

One of the most interesting studies of the habits of migratory fowl is the rare intelligence which they show in guiding themselves by prominent landmarks. An Englishman who was shooting in Labrador some years since recently stated that while in camp at the base of a range of hills he was interested in observing the precision with which flocks of wild geese changed their course when directly abreast of two prominences, conspicuous objects in the landscape. At that point they swerved from west to south. At times the old ganders, leading flocks of young birds, were greatly troubled in enforcing their orders for a shift of route.—Exchange.

Electricity in the Air.

In observations with kites and balloons Professor Leonard Weber has found that the atmosphere is negatively electrified up to a height of about 100 yards, beyond which it is positively electrified in a degree, increasing very rapidly with the distance from the earth. The negative electrification of the lower strata of the air is attributed to the presence of germs and dust particles.—New York Telegram.

LONDON'S WILL OFFICE.

THE GREAT DEPOSITORY OF TESTAMENTARY LITERATURE.

Curious People Who Visit It and the Questions They Ask—Mighty Volumes Made of Parchment and Bound in Leather—Searched by Fortune Seekers.

If you enter Somerset house through one of the arches in the Strand, and go straight across the court yard to the other side, under the cupola in what was formerly the navy office, you will find the will office.

We stop to read the notice exhibited at one side of the entrance, that the officials in their several departments will give all necessary information for the guidance of the public, and in case of any assistance being required in searching for and reading wills it will be provided on application to the recorder keeper.

Passing through two pairs of swing doors you enter into the public hall, and see at once arranged on the shelves at the side and under the desks the calendars containing the lists of the names of the testators whose wills have been proved, and also the names of those persons, dead intestate, of whose personal estate letters of administration have been granted.

LOOK LIKE BIBLES.

There are also mighty volumes made of parchment and bound in leather, with strong brass clasps, containing the registered copies of wills. It was in respect of these big books that the country visitor inquired of the attendant whether they were Bibles, connecting them in his mind with the big Bible in the pulpit of her old parish church. The attendant promptly replied: "No, ma'am, they're the testaments." Only a few of the most recent of these books are in the public hall; the others are kept on a lower floor, whence they are brought up when required to be seen. The volume is placed before you on one of the strong desks, the attendant finds the will you have previously searched for, and you stand there and read it. All the original wills are kept in the strong room, which is also on a lower floor. You do not read these in the public hall, but go a little way down the passage, on the left, to a room called the reading room. The will you have been brought to you, and you sit down to a long table comfortably to read it, but always in view of one or two argus-eyed officials who watch carefully that you do not damage the document or take surreptitious extracts beyond the permitted notes.

There are many persons who believe that if they had their rights they would be possessed of considerable property, and that their ancestors more or less remote have been unjustly kept out of great estates or large sums in escheat.

This belief is the cause of a constant flow of visitors to the will office,

who delight in reading the will, perhaps 100 or 150 years old, wherein something has been left to one of their forefathers, or at least to some one of the same name, and, sublimely oblivious of the statutes of limitation, thereon castles in the air. Undoubtedly, if the money is in the court of chancery, and, if notwithstanding the length of time it may have been there, a person can show a good title to it, he will be able to get it; but the adventurers in search of property begin at the wrong end. They ignore the Baconian system of philosophy, and, starting with the family tradition that there was once considerable property in the family, look up a lot of old wills and waste their time and money on a speculative possibility of discovering something they can lay claim to. The professional finders out of heirs to unclaimed property begin at the other end. They start with the property or fund in the court of chancery or elsewhere wanting an owner and work back until they find the person whose claim to it can be supported. Then they go to him and make a bargain that if they succeed in putting him into possession they shall receive a proportion—in some cases as much as one-half—of the money or estate retrieved from the court or wrongful possessor.

THE FORTUNE HUNTERS.

Because a person has been advertised for, perhaps, 100 years ago or more, with the significant addition that if he will apply as directed he will hear of something greatly to his advantage, it does not follow that if his representatives now apply they will find there is something to claim. The advertisement may have been issued in respect of some small dividend under a bankrupt's estate, or on the winding up of some company, or even to find some person who was witness to a will or other document for the purpose of obtaining his evidence; the man himself may have come forward at the time and received his money or given his testimony; but the advertisement still remains in the old newspaper, or in the published books of the collectors of these things, who have no knowledge that the object of its being inserted has long since been satisfied.

The unhappy fortune-seeker buys the book and finds the same only; he then has to buy a copy of the advertisement, then to expend his money and time in making various searches to prove his descent from the person advertised for, and then to trace the people who inserted the advertisement; and after all he may find that the whole matter was settled years ago. In some cases years have been spent and small fortunes wasted in these researches.

Wills sometimes pass through strange vicissitudes before being admitted to probate, and testators are often themselves to blame for it. They either hide them away so carelessly that they get converted to other purposes or gather up with the waste paper and rubbish. The great Lord St. Leonards, who had for several years thoughtfully considered how he should dispose of his property, had left a will, that was certain, but it could not be found at his death; it had been kept locked up in a box, but when the box was opened the will was not there. The court, being satisfied by the evidence of Miss Sudden of the contents from her recollection, granted probate of the will as contained in her evidence. In one case, a boy seeing his father's will lying about, and finding it was written on good, strong paper, cut it into strips and made it into a tail for his kite.

These were afterwards carefully pieced together, the patchwork state of the will was fully explained, and it was then admitted to probate. In another case, after having been lost for a long time, a visit from the dustman led to the will being found at the bottom of the dustbin. One case that we know of was not the fault of the testator; the executor, at a public dinner, handed the will to his proctor to prove, but the will could not afterwards be found. The proctor was sure he gave it to his clerk, who was just as sure he never received it; the safe was searched, the bundles of paper were undone and shaken out, and all the drawers were turned out, but the will was not forthcoming. The legatees began to clamor for their money, when luckily the proctor went to another dinner, and on putting his hand into his dress coat pocket pulled out the missing will.—London Illustrated News.

The Russian government has in contemplation a project for connecting, by a system of canals, the White sea with Lake Onega and with the principal navigable rivers of Russia.

The canals are to be of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing ten feet of water.

The apple came from Asia, according to some authorities; according to others it is African, and reached Normandy through Spain and France.

A NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKIES.

How an Enterprising Business Manager Got His Specials for Nothing.

In the winter of 1884-'85 I was managing editor, city editor and the entire reporter corps of a little daily paper in a Colorado mining town. We also had three printers, a business manager and an office boy, who acted as mailing clerk and carrier. The business manager filled in his leisure time running a cattle ranch and a coal mine.

The town had a "boom" a year or two before, but the "boom" was gone and the place was left with two daily newspapers and hardly business for one weekly. It was hard sledging. Associated Press dispatches were out of the question. "We had to depend upon the Denver papers, which reached us the same evening, for our telegraphic news. Our readers didn't like this, of course, but it was the best we could do, and as we were all holding on like grim death for the return of the "boom," which was always six months ahead of us, nobody cared to say too much.

But occasionally the trains got snowed up on the Pass for a week or more, and then we were in a box. On one of these occasions we hadn't had a mail for four days, and things were looking blue. There wasn't any local news to speak of. The business manager suggested a chapter from the Bible with a "scare" heading. He thought it would be news out there, and I guess he was right.

The town had gas and water works and a big hotel as reminders of its departed boom, and it also had a telephone line which connected with another little town, thirty miles further up in the mountains, on a branch of the same railroad. The telephone in the station thirty miles away was connected every night with the one in our office before the central office closed, so that in case of an accident in the mines we could get the news.

Sometimes, while using this telephone, I had noticed that, late at night when all was still, the clinking of the telegraph instrument in the station up in the mountains could be distinctly heard over the wire. This suggested an idea. The railroad wire was used as a news wire late at night. If we had anybody with an ear acute enough to read that faint ticking in the telephone instrument we could learn what was going on over the wires. The business manager had been an operator, and a good one, back in the States. He tried the instrument and found that the scheme would work.

The next morning we could get the news from the mine. The mine had been closed, so the miners had to go to the surface to get the news. The business manager had been an operator, and a good one, back in the States. He tried the instrument and found that the scheme would work. The next morning we could get the news from the mine. The mine had been closed, so the miners had to go to the surface to get the news. The business manager had been an operator, and a good one, back in the States. He tried the instrument and found that the scheme would work.

The editor of the rival paper rushed to the telephone office to inquire what it meant. He was told that we had received nothing over the wire.

With the train snuffed up on top of the pass "faking" from the Denver papers was out of the question. Yet there were the dispatches, and unmistakably genuine, too. The wires had been tapped, that was certain, but where, when, how? The railroad people ordered an investigation, but discovered nothing. Nobody thought of the checking instrument in the closed railroad station thirty miles away and the marvelous carrying power of the telephone in that clear, still mountain air.

Our brother editor on the rival sheet thought it was a "dead cold fake," but he was afraid to say too much about it, as he had run out of paper and had him at our mercy, at least until a train got in. Of course the secret was jealously guarded in the office, but the "specials" were kept up until the train got through. Then we quit.

The business manager was a conscientious man, and didn't believe in stealing news when it could be obtained in any other way. Besides, he objected to do the work.—M. G. M. in New York World.

Gambling and Burgling.

Gambling and burgling always occupy a good deal of public attention during the course of a year. There is not a very obvious connection between the two, yet the subtle moralist may find an association. Both are pursuits of men who ought to be otherwise and more profitably engaged. Both are the expressions of a desire to acquire riches at one stroke—or, at the most, two strokes—and to avoid the monotony of continuous labor. And both are the results of radical misconceptions on the part of the individual practitioners.

Nobody gets rich by gambling; but it is open to demonstration that, if the same amount of skill, of cerebral energy, of mental dexterity, and of acute perception, were expended on games of chance, than rewards would be substantial and certain. Again, the burglar who burgles on a large scale is playing against fearful odds, and is certain to come to grief sooner or later; while, if he burgles on a small scale, he can snatch a precarious and insignificant pittance, considerably below what he might easily earn by legitimate industry in lawful hours.

There is, perhaps, a charm of excitement in burglary which fascinates the professional outlaw, even as the excitement of the turf or of cards enthralls the professional gambler. But to take a plain practical view of both pursuits, and one apart altogether from the ethics of the matter, is to lead one to the conclusion that neither game is worth the candle.

The law, of course, takes other views of both. The burglar indulges in his exciting career at the expense of the community, and injures everybody, including himself. The gambler indulges in his habitual excitement without injuring directly anybody but himself and those dependent on him, who, from a social point of view, may be regarded as part of himself. The burglar, therefore, is objective in his existence; the gambler, subjective. To put it otherwise, the burglar is a common enemy, and the gambler nobody's enemy but his own.

The great fact which the community has to consider, and the law to provide for, is that the burglar is one who is in permanent rebellion against society, and is, by the very nature of his employment, both degraded and desperate.—All Year Round.

Mice Liberated by Katz.

A citizen of Greensboro, Ga., who was in the habit of setting trap in his dining room to catch rats, hearing a queer noise there a few nights ago, went down to investigate. He reports the state of things thus: "About a dozen small mice had been caught in the trap. This was surrounded by four or five big rats, which had dragged it to one corner and were holding a consultation. As I looked in, alarmed by the light, they hurried their preparations to a close. One of the big fellows seized the door of the trap between his teeth; another rat seized him by the tail, another and another quickly took hold, a sudden pull was given, and quicker than I can relate the door flew back, the mice scampered out, and before I could walk across the room all the drawers were turned out, but the will was not forthcoming. The legatees began to clamor for their money, when luckily the proctor went to another dinner, and on putting his hand into his dress coat pocket pulled out the missing will.—London Illustrated News.

The Russian government has in contemplation a project for connecting, by a system of canals, the White sea with Lake Onega and with the principal navigable rivers of Russia. The canals are to be of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing ten feet of water.

The apple came from Asia, according to some authorities; according to others it is African, and reached Normandy through Spain and France.

A Tree Cat Story.

When I was a little girl I used to fish from a deep brook that ran at the foot of the hills near father's house. I would tie a bent pin to a length of apple twine, and lying face down on the planks that bridged the brook in the cart road, would watch the little fishes nibble my bait till I had hooked one or more of them.

One day our old tortoise shell cat came and sat down on the planks close beside me. She craned her head over the end of the bridge, and with glistening eyes watched the shining little fellows that swam around my hook in the water. At last a fat chub took hold of my bait, and pulling him out, I gave the wriggling fish to the eager watching old cat, who seized it with a growl of approval.

The next day old pussy came into the kitchen as wet as a drenched rat—not a dry hair on her sleek coat.

"Where has that cat been?" we all cried, and we had occasion to repeat the exclamation the next day, and the next, and the next, for each noon-day pussy made like appearance, creeping in under the kitchen stove to dry her dripping fur.

"Maybe she falls into the cistern when watching for mice," mother said; "if she gets into the cellar through that scuttle hole window it must be boarded. One of you children keep close watch of her to-morrow."

But it was not in the cistern where pussy had taken her daily bath, but in the brook. I saw her the next forenoon, sitting at one end of the plank bridge, and crept near to watch her.

She was eagerly peering down into the water, lashing her tail and poised for a spring. Then came a flying leap, a quick splash and shower of glittering drops, then a big commotion under the water, and up out of the brook pussy darted, puffing and sneezing, dripping from ears to tail, but with a slippery, flopping club fiercely held in her teeth.

Our smart old cat had simply learned how to go fishing for herself.—Clarissa Potter in Springfield Homestead.

Wise Old Cat.

A rather reckless phrase sometimes accuses forward children of being "too smart to live." Our Dumb Animals relates a story of a humane housekeeper who concluded that her pet cat was too smart to die.

There were three cats in a William street family in Norwich,